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Figure One

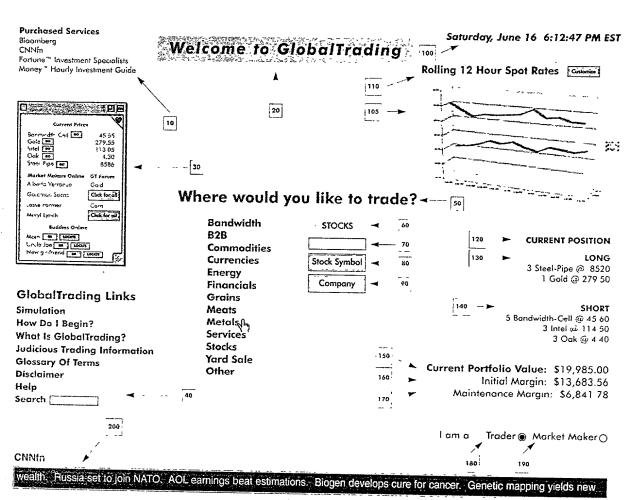


Figure Two

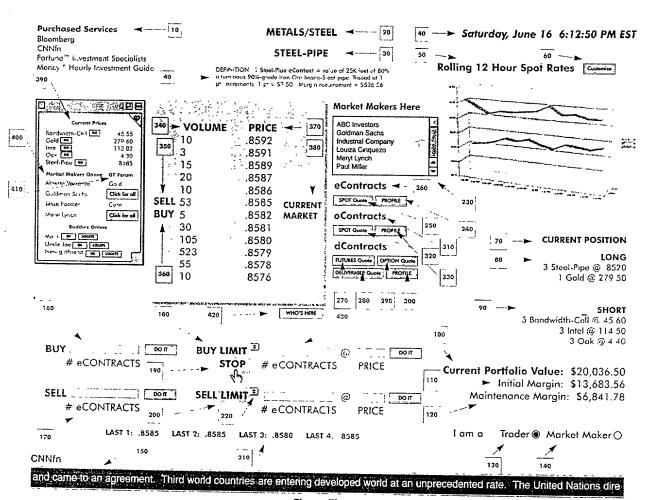


Figure Three

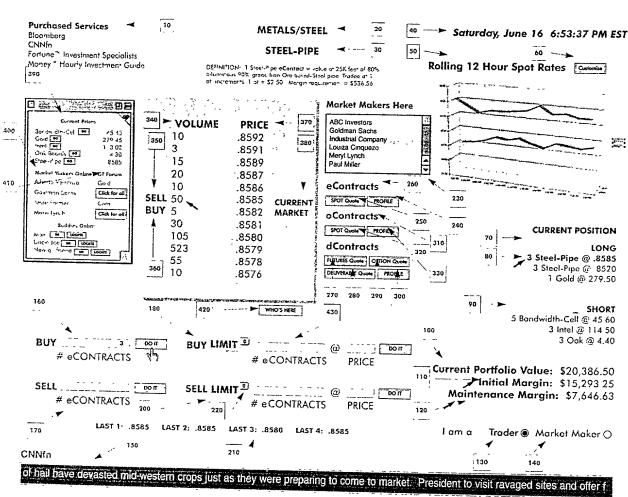


Figure 4

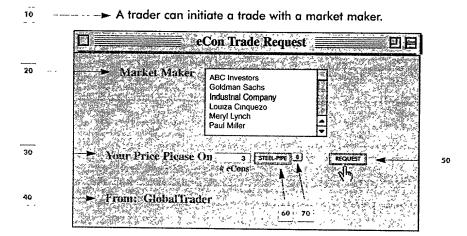


Figure Five

When a market maker responds to a trader's request for price, the trader may accept and lock in the sale before the offer expires.

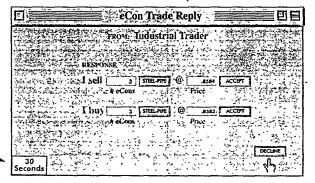
The trader, having received proposed terms of trade from the market marker, has a fixed set of time to lock in that price and seal the deal before the offer expires. The meter in the lower left counts down seconds to expiration of that particular deal at which time the IM will disappear. The market maker is protected by automated self-expiration of his quotes within a customizable amount of time—30 Seconds in this instance.

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In the GlobalTrading Forum, a trader can designate and undesignate him/herself at his/her preference as a "market maker." See What Is GlobalTrading?—Trader Versus Market Maker, Section 8. A trader can initiate a **dContract** with a market marker dealing in his forum at any time simply by clicking "Deliverables Quote" and entering trade-specific information.

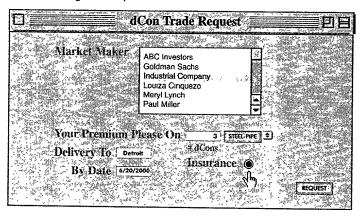
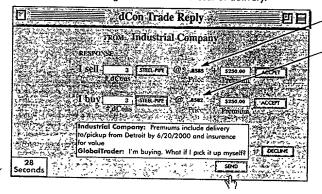


Figure Seven

When a market maker responds to a trader's dCon price request, the trader may accept and lock in the sale before the offer expires or continue dialogue to further negotiate terms and cost of delivery.

The trader, having received proposed terms of trade (current eCon price + delivery and associated costs) from the market marker, has 30 seconds to lock in that price and seal the deal. The meter in the lower left counts down seconds to expiration of that particular deal at which time the IM will disappear or value fields will become blank. Trader and MM may also continue to chat to further define terms of trade. The market maker is protected by automated self-expiration of his quotes within a customizable amount of time—30 Seconds in this instance expired by 2.



The price of a dCon (minus delivery and associated costs) is the current spot price or eCon price. By buying an eCon, a trader locks in his/her price (minus delivery and associated costs) regardless of when he/she takes delivery because of the way eCons offset dCons. See What Is **GlobalTrading?**—Chart One, page 6. Note: eCons practically replace the relevance of Futures Contracts by allowing traders to buy the price (an eCon) which can at any time be swapped via the system into a dCon without limitation minus delivery and associated costs.

Figure Eight

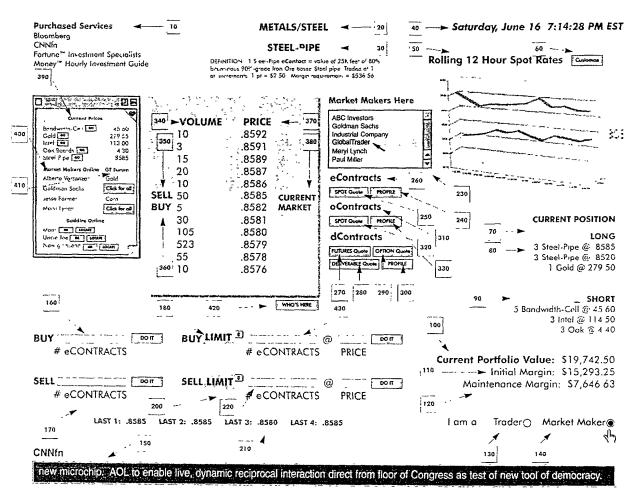


Figure Nine

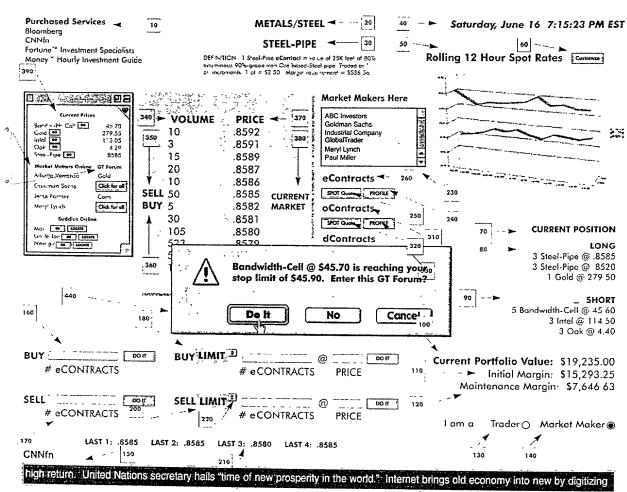
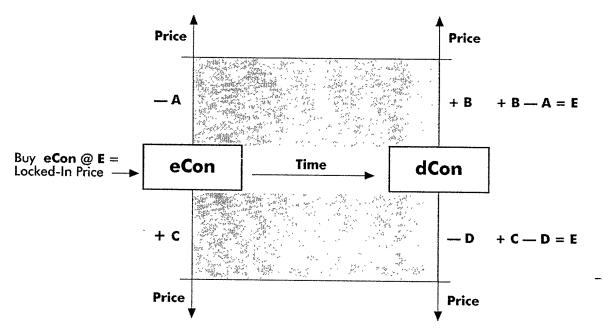
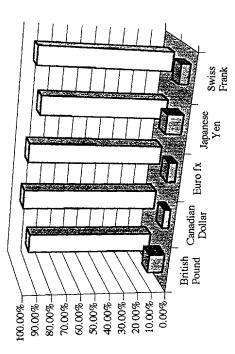


Figure Ten



Buying an **eCon** locks in price at current spot (minus delivery and associated costs). A **dCon** gets its price from current spot price and then adds delivery and associated costs. Any fluxuation in market either up or down due to time offsets itself to the guaranteed **eCon** price.

Figure Eleven—Relation Of eContract To dContract



☐ Percentage of market activity in CME between 2/22/2000 and 3/23/2000 that did take delivery

Dercentage of market activity in CME between 2/22/2000 and 3/23/2000 that did not take delivery

Figure 12